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Elementary American history and government. By James Albert Woodburn, Ph.D., professor of American history and politics in Indiana university, and Thomas Francis Moran, Ph.D., professor of history and economics in Purdue university. (New York: Longmans, Green, and company. 527 p. \$1.00)

This is one of the recent popular textbooks in American history for the seventh and eighth grades. It was originally published in 1910 and has been frequently reissued, the latest edition coming out in 1918. It is an effort to solve the problem of selecting the proper topics in American history to be studied in these grades and of developing these topics adequately so that the significance of our national history will be readily comprehended by elementary school pupils. The authors have chosen to stress the governmental phases of our history and have therefore given special attention to the origin and development of our institutions of government, especially the central institutions. In fact it seems as if they have attempted to construct a book that would be a combination of a text in American history and of the essentials in civics. They have also given the social and industrial phases of our history considerable attention. The greater part of the book is devoted to the period since the close of the American revolution. The value of the book would have been considerably enhanced if the section on the period since the close of reconstruction had been developed at a little greater length. The maps are particularly good and the illustrations are well chosen. The explanatory notes accompanying the maps and illustrations add very materially to an understanding of the subjects with which they are connected. The book is worthy of the extensive use that has been made of it throughout the country.

E. M. VIOLETTE

The economic foundations of peace; or world-partnership as the truer basis of the league of nations. By J. L. Garvin. (London: Macmillan company, 1919. 574 pp. \$3.25)

It is not necessary for one to accept unreservedly the "economic interpretation of history" before he can believe that economic questions underlie the very foundations of war and peace. It seemed hardly possible to doubt this until it was found that the peace conference had treated these questions so gingerly in the covenant of the league of nations.

Mr. Garvin believes that the great war was primarily one of food and raw materials. There was a time when nations were almost self-sufficing units, but science and invention had destroyed their separateness in finance, agriculture, and industry and made them interdependent. But political action had lagged behind and the new order was utterly lack-